

the form of rosettes. — JOHN G. COUTSIS, 4 Glykonos Street, Athens 139, Greece.

*ADELA CROESSELLA* (SCOP.) (LEP.: INCURVARIIDAE) IN ARGYLLSHIRE (VC98). — Two specimens of this pretty little moth were taken on an unidentified umbellifer on the roadside verge at Elleric, Glen Creran (grid ref. NN(27) 03.48) on 15th June, 1978. This would appear to be only the second record of the species in Scotland, and the first for Argyll (see *MBGBI*, 1: 298).

Although privet is given as the normal foodplant, none was noted in the vicinity of capture, and it is thought that ash, common in Glen Creran, would possibly act as a suitable alternative.

One specimen was given to Rev. David Agassiz, the other to Dr. John Langmaid who were collecting at Glasdrum about two miles down the Glen, and it is to these gentlemen that I owe the above information. The captures were made during the course of a Nature Conservancy Council invertebrate survey of certain sites in the County. — J. COOTER, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, G3 8AG. 26th September, 1978.

*EUCHROMIUS OCELLEA* HAWORTH (LEP.: CRAMBINAE) IN MONMOUTHSHIRE. — On the night of 14th-15th October, 1978 a male specimen of the rare migrant Pyralid *Euchromius* (*Eromene*) *ocellea* Haw. in perfect condition appeared in my garden m.v. trap at Usk. This species, I believe, has not been previously recorded from Monmouthshire and I am told that probably the last British occurrence was in 1968.

For more than a week the weather here had been warm and sunny with mild humid nights and south-westerly breezes and two nights earlier (12th-13th October) a male *Mythimna unipuncta* Haw. had come to my trap. This moth too was in perfect condition and is also a species new to Monmouthshire. — Dr. G. A. NEIL HORTON, Plas Newydd, Usk, Gwent.

THE JAPANESE ORGYIA: *ORGYIA THYELLINA* BUTLER. — Many of us for a long time have been interested in the female dimorphism of this species which was known to occur in Japan. This year Sir Cyril Clarke obtained stock and was good enough to send me pupae, which in due course hatched and contained both winged and semi-winged females. I was unable to satisfy myself that the so-called "winged" specimens were capable of flight. The young larvae were sleeved on *Salix* in my garden, and on my return from Scotland imagines were hatching, and it was interesting to observe a very large number of our indigenous *Orgyia antiqua* (L.) assembling around the sleeve from mid-day onwards. On 3rd October I obtained a cross between a *thyellina* ♀ (winged) and a ♂ *antiqua* and eggs were subsequently laid, though I fear these may be infertile. It was interesting to see that the speed of metamorphosis varied greatly; there were imagines and half-grown larvae at the same time which were siblings. Further details of this interesting species will be published later. — BERNARD KETTLEWELL, Genetics Unit, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford.